

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901.

PRICE 10 CENTS. In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Train, Three Cents.

MR. AND MRS. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST DAY IN WASHINGTON.

President Takes Up the Duties of His Office and Confers With Cabinet—Meets Former President Cleveland at White House.

BOARDS TRAIN FOR CANTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Theodore Roosevelt's first day in Washington as President of the United States took even his robust energy. Between the hour of rising and the departure of the funeral train for Canton he had not only to do his part in the state funeral of the President, but he had to take up the reins of Government and assume control of affairs, which had been neglected since his predecessor was shot down.

In addition he had to arrange for the removal of his family from Oyster Bay to the White House. By these divergent demands upon him every moment of his time was occupied. President Roosevelt rose early, as is his custom, and took breakfast soon after 7 o'clock.

At half past 8 o'clock a brougham drew up before the house. Ten minutes later the President, accompanied by his wife and Commander and Mrs. Cowles, entered the vehicle and drove to the White House, where they were joined by the members of the Cabinet. President Roosevelt wore a black frock coat with a band of crepe about his left arm.

Roosevelt and Cleveland Meet. In the Red Room he met former President Grover Cleveland. The two men hastened toward each other and exchanged a cordial hand clasp, looking straight into each other's eyes. Colonel Roosevelt served as a civil service commissioner under President Cleveland, and each man came to know the other's worth.

"I wish you success in your administration," said Mr. Cleveland, cordially. "Thank you," said the new President. "I shall always consider it an honor to have served under President Cleveland."

When word came that the procession to the Capitol was ready to move, President Roosevelt, with his wife, his sister and Commander and Mrs. Cowles, entered a carriage drawn by four black horses and took their place in the line. There was much curiosity to see him in the crowd that had assembled along the route, but he looked neither to the right nor to the left, and seemed unconscious of the thousands of eyes which were turned upon him. His carriage was easily distinguished, because of the escort of secret service men who guarded it.

Meets Senator Platt. At the Capitol the President and his party entered the President's room. Senator Thomas C. Platt called upon him, and he turned to take the vice presidency, which had been conferred so suddenly upon the greatest office in the land and the President's greatest interest. There was nothing on the surface to indicate that anything but cordial relations existed between them. Senator Platt extended his hand, which Colonel Roosevelt took.

During the funeral services at the Capitol President Roosevelt followed with close attention each word that was uttered. His sorrow and regrets showed themselves clearly in the grave expression of his face. When the exercises at the Capitol ended the President, escorted by Secret Service men, returned to the White House, reaching there at 12:30 o'clock.

Nearly all the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the Cabinet meeting, which began at 1 o'clock.

All Callers Were Deafened. There were many matters of importance to be discussed and explained. While the Cabinet was in session all callers were denied. Senators Spooner, Platt of Connecticut and Allison, called at 3:30 o'clock, but went away disappointed. President Roosevelt dined with the family at 4:30 o'clock and at 7:30 left the house to take his place in the special train for Canton.

As soon as possible after his return he will take up his residence at the White House.

NO PUBLIC STATEMENT. Shaffer's Attitude on Terms of Steel Strike Settlement. Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 17.—After taking time to think it over, President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association has announced that there will be no public statement of the terms of the settlement of the strike of his organization with the United States Steel Corporation.

He has also decided to issue a circular giving the terms of the settlement, and the men were ordered to return to work, and after all the lodges have received it the circular will be sent to the strikers. To-day the offices of the Amalgamated Association were more quiet and orderly than they have been for some weeks. The large majority of strikers have returned to work. The men who thus far have returned to do so were meeting their fellow workers and kept away from the organization.

FEATURES MUCH CHANGED. President McKinley's Face Gave Evidence of Great Suffering. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Sept. 17.—The thousands who passed the catafalque in the state funeral of the President were not permitted to stop. A glance at the remains of the dead President was all that was permitted.

Mistress of the Nation Pays a Visit to the Widow of the Stricken President—Attends Funeral Services Garbed in Mourning.

HER FIRST SOCIAL DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt spent her first day in the capital as the mistress of the nation, a participant in the country's grief. Besides observing the ceremonies connected with the state funeral, Mrs. Roosevelt called at the White House to pay her respects to its lonely occupant.

Mrs. McKinley was too seriously indisposed, however, to see her. Mrs. Barber and her daughter, Miss Mary Barber, represented the bereaved widow on the occasion. Mrs. Roosevelt's courtesy was returned this evening by Mrs. Barber and Miss Barber who, in the name of Mrs. McKinley, called at the Cowles residence, in N. street.

None of the brightness and show, the usual accompaniments of presidential accession and which greeted Mrs. McKinley on the two inaugurations of her husband, welcomed the advent of Mrs. Roosevelt as the "first lady in the land."

Publicity Not Thrust Upon Her. In deference to the personal grief which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt feel, and out of respect to their desire to efface themselves as much as possible in the presidential national calamity, the citizens of Washington have consistently refrained from gathering in the neighborhood where they were living.

Escorted by the President and Commander W. C. Cowles, his brother-in-law and naval aid, Mrs. Roosevelt was placed in the carriage, two gentlemen entering after her. Mrs. Cowles, with her escort, comprising Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Whitney, military aid to the President and a member of the staff of Lieutenant General Miles, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., entered the second carriage. The party was then rapidly driven to the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt, at Mrs. Cowles' request, easily conspicuous in the throng that observed the funeral services in the rotunda. The former was dressed in a slimy black dress, edged with crepe, and wore a crepe hood and veil. Her face was pale and she was in mourning. When the services were at an end the presidential party returned at once to the Cowles home.

Discovered Social Duty. It was at this point that Mrs. Roosevelt assumed her independent functions as the wife of the chief magistrate.

Accompanied by her husband and Commander Cowles, she drove to the White House and asked to see Mrs. McKinley. She was escorted into the Red Room of the White House, where, for twenty-five times in the last century, the wives of the incoming and outgoing Presidents have exchanged greetings. Mrs. McKinley sent Mrs. Barber and Miss Barber to the Red Room as her representatives. They were introduced to Mrs. Roosevelt by Usher Robert Mitchell. Mrs. Barber explained that Mrs. McKinley deeply regretted that her condition forbade her receiving the President's wife. Mrs. Roosevelt requested Mrs. Barber to convey to Mrs. McKinley her husband's and her own sincere sympathy and wishes. The three ladies were together for almost half an hour. Mrs. Roosevelt then returned to her home. Mrs. Barber and Miss Barber called this evening and were received by the President's wife in the drawing-room of the Cowles residence.

Will Remove to Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt did not accompany her husband to Canton. She will stay in Washington to-night as the guest of her host and hostess and will leave to-morrow with her son, Theodore, Jr., for Oyster Bay, N. Y., where she will make final arrangements for transferring her home to Washington.

Lieutenant Whitney has been detailed to look upon Mrs. Roosevelt while she is in the city.

GENERAL FUNSTON HAS APPENDICITIS. Manila, Sept. 17.—General Funston is in the hospital, suffering from appendicitis. He probably will be operated upon.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC. THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:43 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 6:44.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. For St. Louis and vicinity—Continued fair weather to-day and Thursday; slightly rising temperature.

For Missouri—Fair Wednesday; warmer in northwest portion. Thursday fair; warmer; northerly winds. For Illinois—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday; fresh west to north winds.

THERE IS SAD CONTRAST IN THESE TWO GREAT OCCASIONS.

Joy That Marked the Triumphal March of Mr. William McKinley to the Nation's Capitol in the Springtime Forgotten in the Sorrow of His Departure in the Autumn.

STRICKEN NATION AT BIER OF ITS DEAD PRESIDENT.

Every Phase of American Life Represented in the Throng of Mourners Who Attended Funeral Services or Stood Uncovered as Funeral Cortege Moved Through the Streets of the Capital.

Washington, Sept. 17.—All that is mortal of William McKinley is speeding toward its last earthly resting place at his beloved home in Canton, after the nation had officially and with state ceremony paid its tribute of respect and love to the memory of its stricken chief magistrate.

This was almost the closing act in the awful tragedy which has drenched the civilized world in tears. Beneath the great white dome of the Capitol, funeral services of state were held to-day over the remains of the dead President. It was eminently fitting that the services should be conducted in that beautiful rotunda, hallowed by the history of the last and one of two other martyrs to the cause of the Republic. As befitting the occasion and the character of the man whose remains were lying cold and rigid in the narrow embrace of the metallic casket, the services were simple.

They were conducted in accordance with the rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which President McKinley was a life-long member. Consisting only of two hymns, a song, a prayer, an address and a benediction, they were beautiful and solemnly impressive.

AMERICAN LIFE REPRESENTED IN EVERY PHASE. Gathered around the bier were representatives of every phase of American national life, including the President and the only surviving ex-President of the United States, together with representatives at this Capitol of almost every nation of the earth. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain and all the Republics to the southward of the United States mingled their tears with those of the American people.

Despite the fact that no attempt had been made to decorate the interior of the rotunda beyond the arrangement made about the catafalque, the assemblage presented a memorable sight. The number of civilians present was splashed brilliantly with the blue and gold of the representatives of the army and navy, and the court costumes of the diplomatic corps.

As the sweet notes of Mr. McKinley's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," floated through the great rotunda, the assemblage rose to its feet. Bared heads bowed and eyes streamed with tears. At the conclusion of the hymn, as the Reverend Doctor Naylor, Presiding Elder of the Washington district, rose to offer prayer, the hush that fell upon the people was profound. When, in conclusion, he repeated the Lord's prayer, the murmured voices joined solemnly with him. The murmur of the voices resembled nothing less than the roll of far distant surf.

Scarcely had the word "Amen" been breathed when the liquid tone of that sweet hymn pleading song, "Some Time We'll Understand," went straight to the heart of every auditor. The solo was sung by Mrs. Thomas Noyes of this city, and the beautiful refrain was echoed and re-echoed by the double quartet choir.

ALL HEARTS TOUCHED BY FUNERAL EULOGY. The venerable Bishop, Edwin G. Andrews of Ohio, the oldest Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then took his position at the head of the bier. A gentle breeze through the rotunda stirred the delicate blooms which lay upon the coffin and the "peace that passeth all understanding" seemed to rest upon the venerable man's countenance as he began his eulogy of the life and works of William McKinley. His words were simple, but his whole heart was in every one of them. His tribute to the Christian fortitude of the dead President was impressive.

Upon the conclusion of the sermon the audience, as if by prearrangement, joined the choir in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." All present seemed to be imbued with a sentiment of hallowed resignation, as the divine blessing was asked by the Reverend W. H. Chapman, acting pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, upon both the living and the dead.

Mrs. McKinley, bereft of husband and prostrated by her overwhelming sorrow, did not attend the services at the Capitol. It was deemed wise by those now nearest and dearest to her that she should not undergo the ordeal of attending would entail upon her, the removal to the White House, comforted by every attention that loving thoughtfulness could suggest.

Arrangements for the removal of the funeral cortege from the White House to the Capitol were completed last night after the remains of the President had been deposited in the historic East Room of the mansion. HATERS MOUNDED FOR DISTINGUISHED DEAD. This morning dawned gray and dreary. The sky was overcast with low-flying clouds. Nature itself seemed to be in mourning for the nation's dead. As the hours passed dashes of rain fell at intervals, but, despite this discomfort, tens of thousands of sorrowing people appeared early upon the streets. Both sides of Pennsylvania avenue, from the White House to the Capitol, were massed with an impenetrable cordon of people wishing, in this way, to pay final tribute of love and respect for the dead. As the funeral cortege, escorted by troops representing every department of the nation's martial service, passed down the broad thoroughfare to the solemn notes of the "Dead March" from "Saul" and by the bands of the sorrowing people bared their heads, despite the rain, and the many tear-stained faces bespoke their grief more eloquently than words.

It was a silent throng. With aching hearts all remembered that only a few months ago the dead President, then in the fullness of life and triumph, had passed along that same thoroughfare to be inaugurated a second time President. The flag that had fluttered bravely to him in March was furled and craped bedecked in September. The cheers of spring became the sob of autumn. Grief had usurped the place of joy.

FROM WHITE HOUSE TO THE CAPITOL. At precisely 9 o'clock a silent command was given and the body-bearers silently and reverently raised to the platform, the casket containing all that was mortal of the illustrious dead. They walked with slow cadenced step, and, as they appeared at the main door of the White House, the Marine Band, stationed on the avenue opposite the mansion, struck up the hymn, "The Dead President Loved So Well, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'"

There was perfect silence throughout the big mansion, and as the last sad strain of music died away, the throng in the building lifted their heads, but their eyes were wet.

As the hearse moved away, the mourners from the White House entered carriages and followed the body on its march to the Capitol, where the funeral services were to be held.

ILLNESS PREVENTED MRS. MCKINLEY'S ATTENDANCE. It was thought early in the morning that Mrs. McKinley might feel strong enough to attend the services, but it was finally decided that it would be imprudent to tax her vitality more than was absolutely necessary, and so she concluded to remain in her room, under the tender care of Doctor Rixey, Mrs. Barber, her sister, and her niece, Miss Barber.

MRS. MCKINLEY BIDS FAREWELL TO WASHINGTON.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Sept. 17.—Mrs. McKinley bade farewell forever to-day to the capital of the nation in which she had spent four happy years. With a display of that remarkable recuperative power that has been a constant source of surprise to her physicians, the anguished widow left in much better condition than when she entered it last night.

There are many of Mrs. McKinley's relatives and intimate friends who are of the opinion that she will be unable to attend the interment of her husband's body at Canton, but Mrs. McKinley has "the McKinley will" in her frail body, and it is plain that she has brought every faculty to bear to support her in her determination to pull through the severe trial which has been placed upon her. Her display of strength at that trying moment as a revelation to the employees who had assembled to bid her goodspeed. Slightly on the arms of Surgeon Rixey and Abner McKinley, she walked with a comparatively easy step to the carriage door. Her bearing to-night reminded those who watched her departure on July 5, also for Canton.

who were followed by a battalion of marines and one of sailors from the North Atlantic squadron, very picturesque and strong.

As the national guard of the District of Columbia brought up the rear of the first section of the parade the civic section of the procession marched into line. It was under command of General Henry V. Boynton as chief marshal and comprised detachments from the military order of the Loyal Legion, the Regular Army and Navy, the United Veterans Legion, the Spanish War Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic.

As the veterans of the Civil War passed, the waiting hearse wheeled slowly into line, the guards of honor from the army and navy took up positions on either side of the hearse and the funeral cortege proper took its appointed place behind a delegation of the G. A. R.

PROCESSION OFFICIALS IN THE PROCESSION. Close behind the hearse came a carriage in which were ex-President Grover Cleveland, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and General John M. Wilson. In a carriage drawn by four fine black horses coming next were President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Commander W. S. Cowles, the President's brother-in-law, then followed a line of carriages bearing all the members of the McKinley family.

Continued on Page Two.

ELIHU ROOT MAY EVENTUALLY SUCCEED SECRETARY HAY.

For the Present There Will Be No Change in President Roosevelt's Cabinet—Secretary Hay Has Promised to Remain at Head of Treasury Department—When Hay-Pauncetote Treaty Has Been Completed, Mr. Hay May Leave Cabinet.

PRESIDENT REAPPOINTS ALL OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Slight change has been made in President Roosevelt's plans regarding the Cabinet. In effect each Cabinet position has been declared vacant and original appointments have been made of the present members. All have accepted.

It is understood that Mr. Hay will remain as Secretary of State until after the Hay-Pauncetote treaty is concluded, when he will leave the Cabinet, which will then disintegrate. Mr. Root, it is understood, has already been promised that he shall be made Secretary of State; Mr. Gage has given a flat-footed promise that he will remain at the head of the Treasury Department through the administration, and it is probable that Attorney General Knox will remain where he is. When the funeral train arrived in Washington from Buffalo last night, President Roosevelt entered a carriage with Secretaries Hay and Gage and was driven to the residence of his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles of the navy. At that time arrangements were made for a later conference of the three.

Gage Gives Definite Promise. At this conference Mr. Gage gave the President a definite promise. He said that he would remain in the Cabinet and that he would do his best to carry through to a successful conclusion the policies originated by President McKinley for the Treasury Department.

Insisted That All Accept. While it has been understood, and, in fact, has never been denied, that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have held divergent opinions regarding the transatlantic canal, the President feels that it is no more than right that Mr. Hay should carry through to a success the treaty with which his name is so intimately connected.

Desires that history shall give to Secretary Hay credit for the work which he has done. This was the plain to Secretary Hay to-day. The President's manner was frank, and he was met in frankness by the Secretary of State. The latter told him that it has been his intention to leave the Cabinet at the conclusion of the Hay-Pauncetote treaty, and that President McKinley fully understood this. The two men did not go further into this detail, but it is perfectly understood that Mr. Hay will leave the Cabinet when this treaty is concluded and that he will then be succeeded by Elihu Root.

At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet President Roosevelt addressed the members of that body, telling them that it is his intention to make out to each of them appointments to their present positions in the same manner as he would if he had been elected to the presidency and had just been formally inaugurated. In other words, the positions will be made vacant and then refilled as they now stand.

Insisted That All Accept. President Roosevelt added that he would make his appointments stronger at this time than he would had he just been inaugurated after a popular election and would insist that every member of the Cabinet accept the appointment as offered. His language, however, was such as to make the members of the Cabinet feel that it was their patriotic duty to remain in office; that they owed it to themselves, to the country, and to the memory of the late President McKinley that they accept him in carrying out the policies that Mr. McKinley put under way.

Members of the Cabinet were deeply impressed by the attitude of the President, and they all promised that his words should receive that consideration which would seem to be their due. They accepted the appointments, promising to remain so long as their services were desired by the President.

After the meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary Gage expressed himself, while speaking with a friend, as being filled with renewed courage and said that he would go on with the work now in his hands determined to do more than he has planned and to make the success of the policies originated by President McKinley for the prosperity of the country a monument to the memory of the President who has been destroyed by the bullet of an assassin.

Will Adhere to McKinley's Policy. At the meeting of the Cabinet, President Roosevelt dwelt further upon the fact that he would make his most earnest endeavor to continue the administration along the same lines as those followed by President McKinley. He referred to his declaration, adding that they had not been made without careful thought, and he said, as he was quoted in saying in The Republic of to-day, that he would not even think of departing from the McKinley policy.

There was much interest among political leaders here to-day in the announcement that the relations between President Roosevelt and the New York State machine had been placed on a harmonious basis. Governor Odell's assurance to the President that his own State would stand behind him as Ohio stood behind President McKinley was ratified by Senator Platt in a hand-clasp at the National Capitol to-day. Senator Platt had no opportunity to talk at length with the President and he did not desire to do so until after the burial of Mr. McKinley. He will wait here in Washington until the return from Canton and then go into details with the President, whom he will be unwaveringly raised to the presidency when he forced him to take second place on the national ticket. The Cabinet members, with the exception of Secretary Hay and Mr. Root, will accompany the remains of the dead President to Canton to participate in the funeral ceremonies on Thursday.

FREE SPEECH STRICKEN OUT.

Virginia Constitutional Convention Modifies Bill of Rights.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 17.—The Virginia Constitutional convention to-day decided to eliminate from the Bill of Rights of the State the words "freedom of speech." This action was taken after a scene that was dramatic. In the present bill of rights occur the words "guarantee the liberty of the press and freedom of speech." The committee to which the instrument was referred for revision recommended the words "freedom of speech" be eliminated.

When the report came up for discussion to-day, Mr. Braxton, a leading Republican member moved that the words be retained in the bill. The motion drew forth the most earnest opposition, led by Judge Berryman Green. "Ever since the days of King Alfred," he exclaimed, "freedom of speech has been the prerogative of the English speaking races, but one of the strongest evidences of the abuse is the noble victim now lying dead in the nation's capital, surrounded by weeping thousands."

Judge Green, in clear-cut phrases, made it plain that he did not desire to muzzle the press, but he wished to draw the line clearly between freedom and license. Although he did not say it in so many words, he made it clear that he had in mind certain publications which by reason of their "freedom" allowed, have influenced the minds of the discontented against those in authority, and have tended in no small manner to bring about the crime that has plunged the nation in mourning.

"Let the press have full liberty," exclaimed the speaker, "but do not grant full 'freedom' of speech, lest it should be abused and made synonymous with license."

"No other bill of rights embodies such words, and, in view of recent events, it behooves us to be careful in what we do. Liberty of speech on the part of the press will never be interfered with, but utter freedom of speech is often a different matter."

When he concluded a vote was taken on the motion to retain the words in the bill of rights, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority.



ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War, who may become Secretary of State.

pressed by the attitude of the President, and they all promised that his words should receive that consideration which would seem to be their due. They accepted the appointments, promising to remain so long as their services were desired by the President.

After the meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary Gage expressed himself, while speaking with a friend, as being filled with renewed courage and said that he would go on with the work now in his hands determined to do more than he has planned and to make the success of the policies originated by President McKinley for the prosperity of the country a monument to the memory of the President who has been destroyed by the bullet of an assassin.

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Station, Emma Goldman broke down to-day and wept herself sick.

She sobbed and begged to be released from the prison. She said she had been for a patient died in the hope that her case would be dismissed. Her air of bravado has disappeared. She has been escorted toward the police and said she didn't intend incarceration. Now she weeps in despair and anger.

A Russian in Washington accuses Miss Goldman of being a spy of the Russian police. When she was arrested, she had the attention of the woman who had just been heard of the news of President McKinley's death; who had laughed at rumors of violence; who had scorned those who wept over the death of the President's body.

"I am made a butt of ridicule; I am condemned for not crying over your dead President; I am kept locked up like a criminal and I am accused of being a spy for the Government. I hate more than any other I have even been threatened. It is a shame."

MISSOURI WELL REPRESENTED.

Senator Cockrell, Richard Kerens and Others at Funeral.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Owing to the change of plans, it was impossible for many Missouri representatives to attend the funeral. To reach the capital in time for the funeral, the Senate and House, therefore, were represented by but a small portion of their membership. As compared with other States, Missouri, Illinois and Texas were very well represented.

Senator Cockrell was one of the prominent members of the upper chamber. He entered the rotunda shortly before the exercises began and took a seat in the portion set apart for the Senate and House at the east entrance to the rotunda. Colonel Richard C. Kerens came in a moment later, with Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, and following them were Senator Chauncey M. Davis and J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier. Senator Harris of Kansas also was present. Others came to the capital especially for the occasion, and Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas occupied a seat almost adjoining Senator Cockrell.

Among the members of the House were Representatives Joy of St. Louis and Campbell of St. Joseph. The only members of the Missouri delegation able to be present. These gentlemen will attend the funeral ceremonies at Canton. Senator Cockrell also expects to be in the party.

By a change of programme, decided on to-day, the congressional train will leave Washington for Canton at 4 p. m. Wednesday.

Special Commissioner John Barrett of the World's Fair arrived just before the ceremonies began in the rotunda.

FRED J. V. SKIFF CHOSEN DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS.



FRED J. V. SKIFF, Director of Exhibits of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Director of Exhibits of the World's Fair. The appointment, which places him at the head of one of the four co-ordinate grand divisions of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was announced by President Francis yesterday after the meeting of the Executive Committee.

The new official is Director of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. He was formerly deputy director general of the World's Columbian Exposition and chief of mines and mining department of that fair.

Later he was appointed by President McKinley deputy commissioner general of the United States section at the Paris Exposition. These eminent qualifications suggested his name for one of the four important posts which combine the duties of a director general, an office that has been eliminated by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

His powers will give him the same administrative scope enjoyed by Isaac B. Taylor as Director of Construction and Maintenance. Coincident with the appointment the Executive Committee created four grand divisions of the Exposition. The Director of Exploitation at Home and Abroad and the Director of Concessions and Admissions remain to be appointed.

These offices will be filled by the Director General of Construction and Maintenance, Director General of Exploitation, Director General of Exhibits and Director General of Concessions and Admissions.

Director Skiff was notified by telegram of his selection, and is expected to arrive in the city in a few days to enter upon his duties. The new director began his life as a newspaper man. He was born in Chilopee, Mass., in 1851, and spent the earlier years of his life in Springfield, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He entered journalism in 1878, when he removed to Lawrence, Kas. In 1877 he went to Colorado and became the editor of the Denver Tribune. In 1880, when he was State Commissioner of Immigration for Colorado, supervising the State exhibits at Chicago and St. Louis during that time.

President Harrison selected him in 1890 as one of the National Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition. He resigned to become chief of the mines and mining department. At the close of the World's Fair he was appointed director of the Field Columbian Museum, which, under his management, has become one of the foremost scientific institutions in the world. With the consent of the museum trustees he accepted the important position of Director in Chief of the United States section at the Paris Exposition. In recognition of his services he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. Mr. Skiff has also received a bronze medal from France and a gold medal from Germany in recognition of merit in exposition work. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Mining Engineers, International Museums Association, England, and National Geographical Society. In 1897 he assisted in organizing and was a member of the jury at the Nashville Exposition.

EMMA GOLDMAN BREAKS DOWN.

In Despair and Anger.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17.—Accused of being a spy, vilified by those who think she inspired Cossacks to murder President McKinley, threatened with death by her enemies and driven to madness by her own case, Emma Goldman broke down to-day and wept herself sick.

SNOW IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Weather Conditions Decidedly Unfavorable for Threshing.

Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 17.—The first snow of the season fell to-day. There was very little snow, and the fall was the end of a little season. The weather is now favorable for threshing.